

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXIII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.

NUMBER 5.

JOB WORK.

The REGISTER'S facilities for doing job work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri and we turn out the best of work, such as

POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS,

STATEMENTS.

Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers, BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

AT LOW PRICES.

Official Directory.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS:
HON. WM. M. KINSEY, Tenth District,
St. Louis, Mo.
U. S. LAND OFFICE—JACOB T. AKE,
Register; WM. R. EDGAR, Receiver—Iron-
ton, Mo.
JOHN L. THOMAS, Judge Twenty-Sixth
Judicial, De Soto, Mo.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY.

COURTS:
Circuit Court is held on the
fourth Monday in April and October.
County Court convenes on the
first Monday of March, June, September
and December.

Probate Court is held on the first
Monday in February, May, August and No-
vember.

OFFICERS:

A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge County
Court.
JOS. G. CLARKSON, County Judge, South
ern District.
R. J. HILL, County Judge, Western Dis-
trict.
J. S. JORDAN, Prosecuting Attorney.
S. E. BYFORD, Collector.
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.
JOS. HUFF, Circuit Clerk.
FRANZ DINGER, Probate Judge.
JAS. H. CLARK, Treasurer.
P. W. WHITWORTH, Sheriff.
S. P. REYNOLDS, Assessor.
W. N. GREGORY, Coroner.
JAS. M. LOGAN, Public Adm'r., Bellevue.
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.
J. B. SCOTT, School Commissioner.

CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College
and Pilot Knob. L. C. WERNER, Pastor.
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at
10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
M. E. CHURCH, C. E. HEATON, Pastor. Resi-
dence: Ironton. Services every Sabbath
at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School
at 9:30 A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon
at 3 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Tuesday and
Thursday evenings. All are invited.
M. E. CHURCH, C. E. HEATON, Pastor. Resi-
dence: Ironton. Services every Sabbath
at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School
at 9:30 A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon
at 3 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Tuesday and
Thursday evenings. All are invited.
BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,
near Pilot Knob. J. S. JORDAN, Pastor.
Residence: Ironton. Preaching on every
Saturday before the first Sunday of each
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third
Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every
Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.
LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.
Rev. ROBERT SMUCK, Pastor.
A. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Ironton. A. AB-
RAHAM, Pastor.

SOCIETIES:

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main
and Madison streets. FRANZ DINGER, N. G.
J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.
IRONTON ESCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets on the first and third
Thursdays of every month in Odd-Fello-
ws' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
SIN BUCKMAN, C. P. FRANZ DINGER, Scribe.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of
or preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M.
C. R. PECK, Secretary.
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A.,
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. B.
SHEPHERD, M. E. H. P. FRANZ DINGER,
Secretary.
VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870,
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in
O. O. F. Hall, corner Main and Madison
streets, Wednesday evenings. H. N. BARR,
D. J. A. MARKHAM, Reporter.
EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.
F. & A. M., meets on the second
Saturday of each month.
IRON POST, No. 246, G. A. R.,
meets the 2d and 4th Thursday
Evenings of each month.
FRANZ DINGER, P. C.
C. R. PECK, Adj't.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.
U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union
Church.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 156, I. O. O.
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their
hall, CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.
PILOT KNOB KNIGHTS BEBENEVOLENT
ASSOCIATION, WM. SEARLE, President.
THRO. TONNELIER, Secretary.
IRON LODGE, No. 30, I. O. O. F.,
meets on the second and last Sunday of
each month. WM. STEPHENS, President.
VAL. EPPINGER, Secretary.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430,
A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or
after the full moon. JNO. WEBB, W. M.
M. SMITH, Secretary.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I.
O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.
BELLEVUE.
MOSAIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A.
M., meets on Saturday night of or preceding
full moon. A. J. HARRIS, W. M.
PHEBE LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Saturday in Masonic Hall.

FARMERS ALLIANCE MEETINGS.
Annapolis Alliance, No. 154, meets Satur-
day, April 28th, 1888, and, after that, every
second Saturday at 7:30 P. M.
J. M. BROWN, Sec'y., Annapolis, Mo.
Arcadia Valley Alliance, No. 104, meets on
Saturday evenings before the 1st and 3d Sun-
days of every month, at 7:30 P. M.
JOHN LOEY, Sec'y., Ironton, Mo.
EAGLE ALLIANCE, No. 103, meets on the
1st and 3d Saturdays of each month. All
neighbors are invited.
FRANCIS ALLIANCE meets at Hogan on
the 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at
8 o'clock P. M. B. S. GREGORY, Sec'y.
MARBLE CREEK ALLIANCE, No. 102, meets
every month on Saturday evenings before
the second Sunday at Logansville, and Sat-
urday evening before the fourth Sunday at
the Red Schoolhouse on Marble Creek.
W. T. SUTTON, Sec'y., Ironton, Mo.
ELM GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 119, meets
every other Saturday evening, at the Elm
Grove schoolhouse, Bellevue, at 7 o'clock P.
M. J. W. LAMLEY, President.
W. J. RUSSELL, Secretary.
CEDAR GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 120, meets
at the Cedar Grove schoolhouse in Bellevue,
the second and fourth Saturdays of each
month at 7:30 P. M.
J. G. HARTMAN, Secretary.
GANNETTVILLE ALLIANCE, No. 563, meets
at the Town Hall of Gannettville on the 2d
and 4th Saturdays of each month at 7:30 P.
M. HENRY RUTSCHLING, Sec'y.
CARVER ALLIANCE, No. 501, meets on the 2d
and 4th Saturdays in each month at 7 o'clock
P. M. at the Bollinger schoolhouse.
J. C. HUFF, Sec'y.

W. TRAUERNICHT

A FULL NEW
STOCK
JUST RECEIVED.



Repairing and
Cleaning
Promptly Done
AT REASONABLE CHARGE.

MERCHANT TAILOR

NEAR THE DEPOT.
MIDDLEBROOK, MISSOURI.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE

And Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

T. T. BALDWIN. J. T. BALDWIN.

BALDWIN BROS.
BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS



IRONTON PLANING MILLS
Keep Constantly on Hand
A Full Supply of
BUILDERS MATERIAL
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Frames, Molding, Balusters, Stair-
Work, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTER HAIR,
—in fact, everything required in construction of a building.
Take Contracts for ROCK AND BRICK WORK, and Guarantee Perfect Sat-
isfaction in every respect. Prices warranted to be the lowest in the Valley.
Give us a call and be convinced. BALDWIN BROS.

NEW GOODS

—AT—
The Corner Store,
PILOT KNOB, MO.

Seasonable Goods AT Reasonable PRICES

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

SPECIALTIES:

Stamped Linen and Felt Goods, with all
Materials for Hand Work. Arrasene Che-
nille, Silks, Zephyrs, Saxony, Straw Hats,
Notions, Ribbons, Etc.

HATS & CAPS. DITTMAN'S SHOES. JEANS PANTS.

CHAS. MASCHMEYER, PROP'R.

A similar Line of Goods will be found in my Store
at IRONDALE, Mo.

THE HEADQUARTERS! BARNHOUSE'S CITY GROCERY

Confectionery and Restaurant,
South Side Courthouse St.
IRONTON.

A Complete Line of Fresh Staple and Fancy
Groceries,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Also, Fresh confectionery, consisting of
Fancy and Home Made Candies &c.
Full Line of Tropical Fruits.

Nuts, Prize Packages, Chewing Gums, &c. Large Stock of

RESTAURANT GOODS,
Consisting of Canned Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit, in
Great Varieties, Dried Beef, Sausages, Etc.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes a Specialty.

Full Line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Second-Hand Books Bought
and Sold. HENRY BARNHOUSE, Prop'r.



Passion Flowers.

Passion flowers crushed and broken;
In their royal dress of blue,
Tells of hearts in truth united,
Tells of hearts that's broken too.

They have lain their fatal beauty,
O'er the throbbing hearts of youth;
They have learned the sweet, sweet story,
Of a maiden's love and truth.

When they lay in dying beauty,
With their perfume on the air;
They had learned the sad true story,
Of a maiden's love and fair.

And to you I will relate it,
As the flower told it me,
When it lay where it had fallen,
At the close of one sad day.

In her youth and pride he won her,
Wreathed the orange bloom in her hair;
Breathed sweet words of love undying,
To the maiden's love and fair.

When he left her in her fairness,
To sail to countries o'er the sea;
Left her with the hope of meeting,
And the words, "I'll come back to thee."

Words are often vainly spoken,
By the thoughtless and the glee;
For the young wife waited, waited,
For her loved one o'er the sea.

Far across the stormy waters,
She would wait at sunset eve;
Heard the waters gently murmur:
"Wife, I'll come back to thee."

Months had passed, alone she waited,
Till at length the sunset eve,
Brought to her the sad sad tidings,
Of her husband's death at sea.

Years had passed away in sorrow,
Till the maid had grown old;
To a woman laid and stately,
Fairer than in days gone.

Then there came another lover,
Wooded and won her in the gloom;
With his arms outstretched again,
Took the place of Orange bloom.

In her shining veil and satin,
Passions smiling in her hair,
At the gate they stood together,
He so young and she so fair.

When along the woodland pathway,
Coming up with many stride;
They both looked, behold, what saw they?
Heavy clouds hung o'er the bride.

After years he stood before her,
With his arms outstretched again,
Whispering softly, "wife I've come back,
Say I have a welcoming."

"Welcome! oh, God! my husband!
Save me, save, from myself!
Many years I watched and waited,
But no answer came but death!"

In his blue eyes shone the tear-drops;
In her eye the manacles glared,
Saw the wife the wedding passion,
Filled the soft evening air.

At his feet in silks and satins,
Fell she in human strife;
Then she stooped and gently held her,
But she showed no signs of life.

So you see that passion flowers,
With their purple tinted hue;
Tells of hearts in truth united,
Tells of hearts that's broken too! —Heather.

Central Illinois Once More.

In this part, as the surface of the
country becomes more open and bare
by cultivation, gentle spring seems to
get more and more into a habit of ling-
ering in the lap of winter, and our farm
work comes more and more in a pile
every year. The spring was unusu-
ally dry until the middle of May when
almost continuous rains set in; but cul-
tivation has made the country so much
like a duck's back that ten days of fair
weather put us in need of rain again.
Crops are generally good; pastures and
meadows exceptionally so; but prices
are lower than ever for all sorts of farm
truck, and the agricultural tenant and
serf, a constantly increasing class here,
are doomed to harder work, poorer fare
and less pay. All this in the first year
of the reign of grandson Harrison—
heaven pity the poor devils in the last
year.

Yesterday your writer went into his
old county, Scott, and paid a visit to
the county seat, Winchester. Consider-
able interest was taken in the cita-
tion of eighteen substantial citizens for
making false returns of their property.
They were good bible readers, no doubt,
and knowing that it was as "possible
for a camel to go through the eye of a
needle as for a rich man to enter the
kingdom of God," and having before their
minds the picture of Lazarus
sugally tucked in Abraham's bosom,
while Dives sweaters in St. Nicholas
superheated hotel, where the ice-water
has given out, and the customary bill
of fare is red-hot crowbars and melted
lead, they humbled themselves be-
fore the assessor and induced that
public functionary to believe that
they were much poorer men than they
really were. The powers that be were
going through the customary farce of
recussing these fat pursued but lean
moralized gents, and of making the
county records look like the map of
Africa, or Lovengood's billed shirt after
St. had placed himself upon it.

One citizen, lately deceased, and
who was considered a scrupulously
honest and conscientious man appeared
on his last return as being worth \$12-
000, but the appraisers' report in the
probate court showed him to be worth
\$30,000. A citizen of this, Morgan,
county lately died whom, it is reported,
paid last year only \$125 taxes, yet
his estate is now reckoned at over
\$60,000 of taxable property. If, how-
ever, any one will take the trouble to
look over and compare such records in
any county of the United States he will
find lots and gobs of real nice respect-
able folks have gone to hell who were
supposed to be boarding with St. Peter
—that is, of course, if orthodoxy is true
and eternal damnation is the punish-
ment for perjury.

It is easy, however, to poke fun at
the poor devils caught at such tricks,
yet, after all, it is hard to expect men
to violate the first and strongest of
natural laws and tamely submit to a
system of taxation based upon an idea
of communitative levelling and live un-
der conditions in which the possession
of money determines whether a man

shall be a master or a slave. The
wrong is in our unjust and senseless
system of taxation rather than in the
men who try to evade and defeat it.
And yet these men are themselves the
opponents of a better and perfect sys-
tem.

If we were to tax the source from
which wealth is produced instead of
wealth after it is produced, we should
avoid all this false swearing and trou-
ble, while not a man, nor a cent's worth
of property could escape its just share
of taxation. Even the strongest ad-
vocates of our present system admit
that it has many objectionable fea-
tures, but no man can point out, prove
any view, social, fiscal, or moral, a
single valid or serious objection to the
single list.

There is no question so vital, yet
there is no question more neglected by
those who suffer most from it.

FARMER.

Murrayville, Ills., July 29, 1889.

Los Angeles Bloom Not Dead.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 23, 1889.
Ed. Register.—In your valued issue
the 18th, just received, I notice you
say "the boom at Los Angeles, Cali-
fornia, which was made to order, has
subsided. The official journal of the
county prints a 300-column delinquent
tax list."

Knowing that you are strongly in-
clined to be fair minded and believing
that you would not intentionally be a
party to an injury, and that in making
the above statement you probably
based it upon what you had seen else-
where, I venture to send you some
statistics, under separate cover, and to
request that you give same a few min-
utes time, to the end that, may I be
better posted as to a section con-
cerning which facts, I'll admit, read
like fiction. I am free to admit that
our tax list published was large, but to
publish this fact only leads to false
conclusions, as you will note good and
sufficient reasons therefor in printed
documents I mail you.

As to this printed matter permit me
to add to the fallibility naturally at-
tending its source, my personal en-
dorsement and knowledge of its cor-
rectness.

Having lived in various sections and
traveled as much or more than the
average man, and never having been
accused of being over enthusiastic, or
hasty in forming opinions, I feel that
my judgment is worthy of some cred-
ence. I spent two years in your pret-
ty valley and realize that "compari-
sons are odious." Will, therefore, draw
it mildly by simply saying I would rat-
her live here. I am aware that a con-
clusion so stated is hardly satisfactory
and that reasons should either precede
or follow. To give such, conclusively,
would hardly be satisfactory to you or
myself; while to attempt to do so at
length would occupy more time than is,
probably, at the disposal either to
writer or read.

As an evidence that I am sincere in
my ideas and the conclusion stated it
is only necessary to add that I don't
have to live here, but could live in
your section or elsewhere if I preferred.
I refer you to some marked statistics,
in printed matter, for evidence that I
am not alone in my high estimate of
the advantages of this section, and as
proof of its phenomenal prosperity,
general advancement and brilliant
future, one of my chiefest regrets is
that all of my friends cannot share in
them. I have out from your paper
the print of "Arcadia College" and
have it in a conspicuous place on my
office wall. The inference being that
it recalls pleasant recollections. You
print an excellent paper and it is al-
ways welcome. F. M. KEACH.

Road Overseers to be Elected.

Among other changes made in the
road law at the last session of the Leg-
islature was the insertion of a provision
making road overseers elective, instead
of their appointment by the County
Court. Following are the sections bear-
ing upon this matter.

Sec. 15. The several county courts shall
divide their counties into convenient road
districts, said districts to include within
their respective limits not less than one
more than six school districts, and the
boundaries of such road districts shall be
the same as the school districts or districts
from which they are formed, except when
any school district lies in two or more
counties, in which case the county line shall
be the boundary of such road district: Pro-
vided, that no part of any incorporated city,
town or village shall be a road district or
any part thereof. And at the annual school
meeting in the year 1890, and every year
thereafter, the qualified voters within such
road districts shall choose by ballot a person
to act as road overseer in each of such dis-
tricts, who shall serve for a term of one
year, and until his successor is duly elected
and qualified. It shall be the duty of the
clerks of the school districts to cast up the
votes for each candidate within five days
after such meeting, and transmit the same
to the county clerk, who shall immediately
issue a certificate of election to the person
having received the highest number of votes
in each of said road districts.

Sec. 16. The person elected to the office
of road overseer shall be a resident tax-payer
of the road district for which he was so
elected, and shall have resided in said road
district one whole year next before the an-
nual election thereof. And it shall be his
duty to keep the roads in his district in
good repair, according to the provisions of
this act; and it shall be the duty of said

court, at the February term thereof to des-
ignate by order the number of days each
person liable to work on the public roads
shall work, which shall not be less than one
nor more than four days of each year, except
in opening new roads. In cases of opening
new roads the overseer shall have power to
call out the hands in the district subject to
pay road tax, and work the same in propor-
tion to the amount of road tax they are re-
quired to pay in the district.

Sec. 17. In all cases where a vacancy shall
have occurred in the office of road overseer,
by failure of the district to elect, or other-
wise, it shall be the duty of the county court
to appoint some suitable person to fill such
vacancy, who shall hold his office until the
next annual school meeting, when such of-
fice shall be filled as provided for in section
fifteen of this act.

A change is also made in the compen-
sation allowed overseers. Instead of
receiving \$2.00 per day, as under the
recent law, section 19 provides: The
overseer shall receive for each day he
may be actually employed in the work
and business of overseeing an amount
equal to twenty-five per centum, or a
less part, at the discretion of the county
court, of the tax received by him in
labor or expended by him for labor dur-
ing said day or part of a day on the
public roads of his district, to be paid
out of the county treasury or the three
per cent. fund: Provided, that the
amount so received or so expended in
any one day by any such overseer
shall not exceed the sum of sixteen
dollars.

To Senator Charles F. Manderson.

From the Philadelphia Times.

SIR: Philadelphia, the city of your
birth, has felt pride in your gallantry
as a soldier and in your eloquence and
re-election to the United States Senate
by the Legislature of Nebraska, your
adopted State. Her pride was justly
inspired by such a record written by
one of her High School boys; but her
pride has been changed into humiliation
by your reported acceptance of an un-
solicited and obviously fraudulent
re-appointment to the Senate, in place
of repeated medical examinations and
reports, including a large amount for
alleged pension arrears, wrongfully
drawn from the public treasury.

The official record in this case is so
clear that none can misunderstand it.
You were granted a pension of \$15 per
month on the 24th of November, 1865, to
date from September 2, 1864, when you
were wounded in the military service.
You were re-examined at Omaha on
the 7th of October, 1873, and again
rated at \$15 per month; again exam-
ined on the 18th of September, 1875, and
again rated as before; again examined
on the 7th of September, 1877, and
again rated at the original pension.
Since then you have never been ex-
amined for rating as a pensioner, and
have applied, either directly or indi-
rectly, so far as the record shows, for
any increase.

On the 3d of June, 1889, one George
B. Squires, the confidential clerk of
Pension Commissioner Tanner, with-
out application suggestion or request
as the record appears issued a "slip
call" for the papers in your case, and
on the 6th of the same month, at 11:45
A. M., as his report states, Acting
Medical Referee J. E. Carpenter, re-
ported in favor of increasing your pen-
sion to \$30 per month, with over \$4,000
of arrears, and the certificate was
issued on the 8th of June, just five
days before the papers were ordered
for re-examination. The check was
promptly issued to you for over \$4,000
arrears, and thus far there has been
no public indication of your purpose
to present this affront to your honor as
a soldier and this open assault upon
your integrity as a Senator.

The men who invented this fraud
upon the government and have sought
to make you a guilty participant in it,
have been disgraced and dismissed
from the high trusts they dishonored,
and your apparently unsolicited in-
crease of pension, with the large pay-
ment to you for arrears, has been the
most flagrant of the lawless acts for
which they were publicly execrated.
Is there any theory by which you can
reconcile your acceptance of the fruits
of this fraud with your honor as a
soldier, your duty as a Senator or your
integrity as a citizen?

You have been a Senator of the
United States for over six years; you
have actively participated in all the
important legislation of that period, and
you know that you have been exam-
ined four times at different periods by med-
ical officials and the original rating of
your pension always maintained; you
have not sought or had an examina-
tion since 1877; you made no applica-
tion for increase of your pension, you
know that the re-rating and increase,
with large arrears, lately given you,
was without any application from
yourself and without any examination
to even suggest it; you know that your
physical condition is better now, and
has been for six years past, than the
medical reports made it in 1877, and
you know that the officials who, with-
out application or lawful authority, in-
creased your pension with large ar-
rears, have been disgraced and dis-
missed from office. In the face of
these facts, do not common honesty
and common justice, alike to yourself
and to the nation, whose highest re-
presentative trust you fill, demand that
you promptly return the arrears mon-
ey fraudulently obtained from the gov-
ernment for your use, and resent the
indignity offered you as soldier, Senator
and citizen by rejecting the lawless re-
sult of corrupt and dishonored offi-
cials?

The people of Philadelphia, the city
of your birth, as well as the people of
Nebraska, the state of your adoption,
will wait with solicitude for your ac-
tion in this crucial test of your public
and private integrity. What is your
answer? Your self-acquittal of this
grave imputation upon your personal
and official honor will be gratefully re-
ceived and acknowledged by us, ever,
your friend, THE TIMES.

The Farmers' Condition.

A great deal is said from time to
time about the independence of farm-
ers. Before the war there was some
truth in such statements, but now the
farmers are the most dependent class
in the country. Although they
practically support the nation,

they have no voice in fixing the price
of what they sell or purchase. The
price of grain and live stock is not
fixed by farmers. They must take
whatever is offered them. Men who
never raised a steer or planted an acre
of grain have control of the market.
The farmer is not to blame for this
condition of affairs. He works longer
and harder now than he did before
the war. He stands himself in order
to make both ends meet, and is very
fortunate indeed if at the end of the
year he is not in debt.

We naturally look for the cause of
this change, and we find many results
which contribute to it. Perhaps the
prime cause is a concentration of
wealth and its harmonious operation.
Millionaires rarely ever compete with
each other, and hence competition is
destroyed. This is what enables a few
men to control the market. Another
cause is excessive taxation. Every-
thing the farmer purchases is taxed.
He is forced to pay the highest price
for the necessities of life and sell the
products of his toil at the lowest price
possible. He is between two fires
constantly, and robbed going and com-
ing.

It is no wonder that farmers' sons
seek the cities. There is nothing at-
tractive or profitable about farm life
any more. It's work from morning
till night, live poor and die poor.
The same amount of economy and
industry in any other occupation will
bring prosperity and comfort, but for
the farmer there is neither. Year in
and year out he toils and plans to bet-
ter his condition and when his tired
hands are folded in death, his estate
is sold, and his life's work has been in
vain, so far as bettering his condition
is concerned.

It is certain that such a state of af-
fairs cannot exist much longer. United,
the farmers have the power to over-
come the burden of unnecessary tax-
ation. The question is, will they do
so? Is it not a common sense propo-
sition that the farmers are carrying an
unjust and unnecessary load, and that
which they cannot throw off without
injury to the country? If the farmers
are as wise as they are industrious,
the government tax upon the neces-
saries of life will very soon be remov-
ed.—Jefferson City Tribune.